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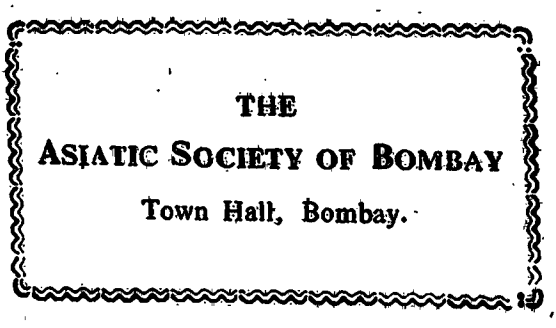

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LIBRARY
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

N°37

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

CHIRONIA FRUTESCENS. SHRUBBY CHIRONIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata. *Piſtillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ inſidentia. *Antheræ* demum ſpirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *fruteſcens*, foliis lanceolatis ſubtomentoſis, calycibus campanulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 229.

CENTAURIUM foliis binis oppoſitis anguſtis linearibus, flore magno rubente. *Burm. Afric.* 205. *t.* 74. *fig.* 1.

Of the genus *Chironia*, ten ſpecies are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY's laſt edition of the *Syſt. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, excluſive of the *Chironia Centaurium* which we firſt added to this genus in the 42d number of the *Flora Londinenſis*.

Of theſe, the *fruteſcens* is the moſt ſhewy, and therefore the moſt cultivated.

It is a native of different parts of Africa.

The flowers are produced from June to Autumn, and the ſeeds ripen in October. This plant ſhould be placed in an airy glaſs caſe in winter, where it may enjoy a dry air, and much ſun, but will not thrive in a warm ſtove, nor can it be well preſerved in a common greenhouſe, becauſe a damp moiſt air will ſoon cauſe it to rot.

The ſeed of this plant ſhould be ſown in ſmall pots filled with light ſandy earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed; ſometimes the ſeeds will lie a long time in the ground; ſo that if the plants do not appear the ſame ſeaſon, the pots ſhould not be diſturbed, but preſerved in ſhelter till the following ſpring, and then plunged into a freſh hot-bed, which will bring up the plants in a ſhort time if the ſeeds are good. When the plants are fit to remove, they ſhould be tranſplanted into ſmall pots, four or five in each pot, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, where they muſt have a large ſhare of air in warm weather; when they have obtained ſome ſtrength, they müſt be gradually inured to the open air; when expoſed abroad, they ſhould be mixed with ſuch plants as require little water, placed in a warm ſituation, and ſcreened from heavy rains, which are apt to rot them. The cuttings of this ſort will take root if properly managed. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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J. Sowerby del. et fculp.

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VIBURNUM TINUS. COMMON LAURUSTINUS.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Corolla* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIBURNUM *Tinus* foliis integerrimis ovatis: ramificationibus venarum ſubtus villoſo-glandulofis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 294.

LAURUS ſylveſtris, corni fæminæ foliis ſubhirſutis. *Bauh. Pin.* 461.

The wild Bay-tree. *Park. Parad. p.* 400.

We ſcarcely recollect a plant whoſe bloſſoms are ſo hardy as thoſe of the Lauruſtinus, they brave the inclemency of our winters, and are not deſtroyed but in very ſevere ſeaſons.

The beauties of this moſt charming ſhrub can be enjoyed by thoſe only who cultivate it at ſome little diſtance from town, the ſmoke of London being highly detrimental to its growth.

It is a native of Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

Botaniſts enumerate many varieties of the Lauruſtinus, and ſo conſiderably do ſome of theſe differ, that MILLER has been induced to make two ſpecies of them, which he diſtinguiſhes by the names of *Viburnum Tinus* and *V. lucidum;* the laſt of theſe is the moſt ornamental, and at the ſame time the moſt tender; there are ſome other trifling varieties, beſides thoſe, with variegated leaves, or the gold and ſilver ſtriped.

It is only in very favourable ſituations that theſe ſhrubs ripen their ſeeds in England, hence they are moſt commonly propagated by layers, which readily ſtrike root; MILLER ſays, that the plants raiſed from ſeeds are hardier than thoſe produced from layers.

It thrives beſt in ſheltered ſituations and a dry ſoil.

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G.T.Edwards del.t Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh. J.Swaby sculp.t

FRANKLIN'S TARTAR.

A Scarlet Bizarre Carnation.

The Carnation here exhibited is a ſeedling raiſed by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lambeth-Marſh, an ingenious cultivator of theſe flowers, whoſe name it bears: we have not figured it as the moſt perfect flower of the kind, either in form or ſize, but as being a very fine ſpecimen of the ſort, and one whoſe form and colours it is in the power of the artiſt pretty exactly to imitate.

The *Dianthus Caryophyllus* or *wild Clove* is generally conſidered as the parent of the Carnation, and may be found, if not in its wild ſtate, at leaſt ſingle, on the walls of Rocheſter Caſtle, where it has been long known to flouriſh, and where it produces two varieties in point of colour, the pale and deep red.

Flowers which are cultivated from age to age are continually producing new varieties, hence there is no ſtandard as to *name*, *beauty*, or *perfection*, amongſt them, but what is perpetually fluctuating; thus the *red Hulo*, the *blue Hulo*, the *greateſt Granado*, with ſeveral others celebrated in the time of PARKINSON, have long ſince been conſigned to oblivion; and it is probable that the variety now exhibited, may, in a few years, ſhare a ſimilar fate; for it would be vanity in us to ſuppoſe, that the Carnation, by aſſiduous culture, may not, in the eye of the Floriſt, be yet conſiderably improved.

To ſucceed in the culture of the Carnation, we muſt advert to the ſituation in which it is found wild, and this is obſerved to be dry and elevated; hence exceſſive moiſture is found to be one of the greateſt enemies this plant has to encounter; and, on this account, it is found to ſucceed better, when planted in a pot, than in the open border; becauſe in the former, any ſuperfluous moiſture readily drains off; but, in guarding againſt too much wet, we muſt be careful to avoid the oppoſite extreme.

To

To keep any plant in a ſtate of great luxuriance, it is neceſſary that the ſoil in which it grows be rich; hence a mixture of light loam, and perfectly rotten horſe or cow dung, in equal proportions, is found to be a proper compoſt for the Carnation. Care ſhould be taken that no worms, grubs, or other inſects, be introduced with the dung; to prevent this, the dung, when ſifted fine, ſhould be expoſed to the rays of the ſun, on a hot ſummer's day, till perfectly dry, and then put by in a box for uſe; ſtill more to increaſe the luxuriance of the plant, water it in the ſpring and ſummer with an infuſion of ſheep's dung.

The Carnation is propagated by ſeeds, layers, and pipings; new varieties can only be raiſed from ſeed, which, however, is ſparingly produced from good flowers, becauſe the petals are ſo multiplied as nearly to exclude the parts of the fructification eſſential to their production.

"The ſeed muſt be ſown in April, in pots or boxes, very "thin, and placed upon an Eaſt border.

"In July, tranſplant them upon a bed in an open ſituation, "at about four inches aſunder; at the end of Auguſt tranſplant "them again upon another bed, at about ten inches aſunder, "and there let them remain till they flower; ſhade them till "they have taken root, and in very ſevere weather in winter, "cover the bed with mats over ſome hoops.

"The following ſummer they will flower, when you muſt "mark ſuch as you like, make layers from, and pot them." *Ellis's Gardener's Pocket Calendar.*

The means of increaſing theſe plants by layers and pipings, are known to every Gardener.

Such as wiſh for more minute information concerning the culture, properties, diviſions, or varieties of this flower, than the limits of our work will admit, may conſult *Miller's Gard. Dict.* or the *Floriſts Catalogues.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
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TRILLIUM SESSILE. SESSILE TRILLIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* 3-loculàris.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM flore ſeſſili erecto. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 349.
PARIS foliis ternatis, flore ſeſſili erecto. *Gron. virg.* 44.
SOLANUM triphyllum. *Pluk. alm.* 352. *t.* 111. *f.* 6. *Cateſb. car. t.* 50.

Of this genus there are three ſpecies, all of which are natives of North-America, and deſcribed by MILLER, in his *Gardener's Dictionary*, where the genus is called *American Herb Paris*; but as the *Paris* and *Trillium*, though ſomewhat ſimilar in the ſtyle of their foliage, are very different in their parts of fructification, we have thought it moſt expedient to angliciſe *Trillium*, it being to the full as eaſily pronounced as *Geranium*, and many other Latin names now familiar to the Engliſh ear.

This ſpecies takes its trivial name of *ſeſſile*, from the flowers having no foot-ſtalk, but ſitting as it were immediately on the end of the ſtalk.

The figure here exhibited was taken from a plant which flowered in my garden laſt ſpring, from roots ſent me the preceding autumn, by Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, Gardener, of Charleſton, South-Carolina, who is not only well verſed in plants, but indefatigable in diſcovering and collecting the more rare ſpecies of that country, and with which the gardens of this are likely ſoon to be enriched.

It grows in ſhady ſituations, in a light ſoil, and requires the ſame treatment as the *Dodecatheon* and *round-leaved Cyclamen*. We have not yet had a fair opportunity of obſerving whether this ſpecies ripens its ſeeds with us: though of as long ſtanding in this country as the *Dodecatheon*, it is far leſs common; hence one is lead to conclude, that it is either not ſo readily propagated, or more eaſily deſtroyed.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

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CALCEOLARIA PINNATA. PINNATED SLIPPER-WORT.

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Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens, inflata. *Capſ.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis. *Cal.* 4-partitus, æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *pinnata* foliis pinnatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 64.

CALCEOLARIA foliis ſcabioſæ vulgaris. *Feuill Peruv.* 3. *t.* 12. *fig.* 7.

There being no Engliſh name to this plant, we have adopted that of *Slipper-wort*, in imitation of *Calceolaria*, which is derived from *Calceolus*, a little ſhoe or ſlipper.

This ſpecies of Calceolaria is one of the many plants introduced into our gardens, ſince the time of MILLER: it is an annual, a native of Peru, and, of courſe, tender: though by no means a common plant in our gardens, it is as eaſily raiſed from ſeed as any plant whatever. Theſe are to be ſown on a gentle hot-bed in the ſpring; the ſeedlings, when of a proper ſize, are to be tranſplanted into the borders of the flower-garden, where they will flower, ripen, and ſcatter their ſeeds; but, being a ſmall delicate plant whoſe beauties require a cloſe inſpection, it appears to moſt advantage in a tan ſtove, in which, as it will grow from cuttings, it may be had to flower all the year through, by planting them in ſucceſſion.

This latter mode of treatment is uſed by Mr. HOY, Gardener to his Grace of Northumberland, at Sion-Houſe, where this plant may be ſeen in great perfection.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON

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CAMELLIA JAPONICA. ROSE CAMELLIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMELLIA *japonica* foliis acute ſerratis acuminatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 632. *Thunberg Fl. Japon. t.* 273.

TSUBAKI *Kempfer Amæn.* 850. *t.* 851.

ROSA chinenſis. *Ed. av.* 2. *p.* 67. *t.* 67.

THEA chinenſis pimentæ jamaicenſis folio, flore roſeo. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 33. *fig.* 4.

This moſt beautiful tree, though long ſince figured and deſcribed, as may be ſeen by the above ſynonyms, was a ſtranger to our gardens in the time of MILLER, or at leaſt it is not noticed in the laſt edition of his Dictionary.

It is a native both of China and Japan.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, deſcribes it as growing every where in the groves and gardens of Japan, where it becomes a prodigiouſly large and tall tree, highly eſteemed by the natives for the elegance of its large and very variable bloſſoms, and its evergreen leaves: it is there found with ſingle and double flowers, which alſo are white, red, and purple, and produced from April to October.

Repreſentations

Repreſentations of this flower are frequently met with in Chineſe paintings.

With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a ſtove plant, and propagated by layers; it is ſometimes placed in the greenhouſe; but it appears to us to be one of the propereſt plants imaginable for the conſervatory. At ſome future time it may, perhaps, not be uncommon to treat it as a *Lauruſtinus* or *Magnolia*: the high price at which it has hitherto been ſold, may have prevented its being hazarded in this way.

The bloſſoms are of a firm texture, but apt to fall off long before they have loſt their brilliancy; it therefore is a practice with ſome to ſtick ſuch deciduous bloſſoms on ſome freſh bud, where they continue to look well for a conſiderable time.

Petiver conſidered our plant as a ſpecies of Tea tree: future obſervations will probably confirm his conjecture.

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CISTUS INCANUS. HOARY, or ROSE CISTUS.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *incanus* arboreſcens exſtipulatus, foliis ſpatulatis tomentoſis rugoſis inferioribus baſi connatis vaginantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 497.

CISTUS mas anguſtifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 464.

Few plants are more admired than the Ciſtus tribe; they have indeed one imperfection, their petals ſoon fall off: this however is the leſs to be regretted, as they in general have a great profuſion of flower buds, whence their loſs is daily ſupplied. They are, for the moſt part, inhabitants of warm climates, and affect dry, ſheltered, though not ſhady ſituations.

The preſent ſpecies is a native of Spain, and the ſouth of France, and being liable to be killed by the ſeverity of our winters, is generally kept with greenhouſe plants.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or cuttings: the former make the beſt plants.

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CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo breviſſimo: fauce prominente. *Bacca* tecta capſula.

Specific Character.

CYCLAMEN *perſicum* foliis cordatis ſerratis. *Miller's Dict.* 4to. *ed.* 6.

LINNÆUS in this, as in many other genera, certainly makes too few ſpecies, having only two; MILLER, on the contrary, is perhaps too profuſe in his number, making eight. The aſcertaining the preciſe limits of ſpecies, and variety, in plants that have been for a great length of time objects of culture, is often attended with difficulties ſcarcely to be ſurmounted, and is indeed a Gordian Knot to Botaniſts.

Our plant is the *Cyclamen perſicum* of MILLER, and has been introduced into our gardens long ſince the European ones; being a native of the Eaſt-Indies, it is of courſe more tender than the others, and therefore requires to be treated more in the ſtyle of a greenhouſe plant.

It is generally cultivated in pots, in light undunged earth, or in a mixture of loam and lime rubbiſh, and kept in frames, or on the front ſhelf of a greenhouſe, where it may have plenty of air in the ſummer, but guarded againſt too much moiſture in the winter.

May be raiſed from ſeeds in the ſame manner as the round-leaved Cyclamen already figured in this work, *no.* 2. *p.* 4.

Flowers early in the ſpring, and is admirably well adapted to decorate the parlour or ſtudy.

Varies with fragrant flowers, and the eye more or leſs red.

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CROCUS VERNUS. SPRING CROCUS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, æqualis. *Stigmata* convoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *vernus* foliis latioribus margine patulo. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. vol.* 5. *app. t.* 36. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 83. var. ſativ.

CROCUS vernus latifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 65, 66.

The Yellow Crocus. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 166.

LINNÆUS conſiders the Crocus, or Saffron of the ſhops, which blows invariably in the autumn, and the ſpring Crocus, with its numerous varieties (of which PARKINSON, in his Garden of Pleaſant Flowers, enumerates no leſs than twenty-ſeven) as one and the ſame ſpecies; other Botaniſts have conſidered them as diſtinct, particularly Prof. JAQUIN, whoſe opinion on this ſubject we deem the moſt deciſive.

We have figured the yellow variety, which is the one moſt commonly cultivated in our gardens, though according to the deſcription in the *Flora Auſtriaca*, the *Crocus vernus*, in its wild ſtate, is uſually purple or white.

The cultivation of this plant is attended with no difficulty; in a light ſandy loam, and dry ſituation, the roots thrive, and multiply ſo much as to require frequent reducing; they uſually flower about the beginning of March, and whether planted in rows, or patches, on the borders of the flower-garden, or mixed indiſcriminately with the herbage of the lawn, when expanded by the warmth of the ſun, they produce a moſt brilliant and exhilirating effect.

The moſt miſchievous of all our common birds, the ſparrow, is very apt to commit great depredations amongſt them when in flower, to the no ſmall mortification of thoſe who delight in their culture: we have ſucceeded in keeping theſe birds off, by placing near the object to be preſerved, the ſkin of a cat properly ſtuffed; a live cat, or ſome bird of the hawk kind confined in a cage, might perhaps anſwer the purpoſe more effectually, at leaſt in point of duration.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OCT 28

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LEUCOJUM VERNUM. SPRING SNOW-FLAKE.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus incraſſata, *Stigma* ſimplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *vernum* ſpatha uniflora, ſtylo clavato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 316.
LEUCOJUM bulboſum vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 55.
The great early bulbous Violet. *Park. Parad.*

The bloſſoms of the *Leucojum* and *Galanthus*, or Snow-Drop, are very ſimilar at firſt ſight, but differ very eſſentially when examined; the Snow-Drop having, according to the Linnæan deſcription, a three-leaved nectary, which is wanting in the Leucojum; the two genera then being very diſtinct, it becomes neceſſary to give them different names; we have accordingly beſtowed on the Leucojum the name of *Snow-Flake*, which, while it denotes its affinity to the Snow-Drop, is not inapplicable to the meaning of Leucojum.

As the ſpring Snow-Flake does not increaſe ſo faſt by its roots, as the Snow-Drop, or even the Summer Snow-Flake, ſo it is become much ſcarcer in our gardens; it may, indeed, be almoſt conſidered as one of our plantæ rariores, though at the ſame time a very deſirable one.

It does not flower ſo ſoon by almoſt a month, as the Snow-Drop; but its bloſſoms, which are uſually one on each foot-ſtalk, ſometimes two, are much larger, and delightfully fragrant.

It is found wild in ſhady places and moiſt woods in many parts of Germany and Italy. The moſt proper ſituation for it is a north or eaſt border, ſoil a mixture of loam and bog-earth; but by having it in different aſpects, this, as well as other plants, may have its flowering forwarded or protracted, and, conſequently, the pleaſure of ſeeing them in bloſſom conſiderably lengthened.

In a favourable ſoil and ſituation, it propagates tolerably faſt by offsets.

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AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. JACOBÆAN AMARYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata. *Stigma* trifidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *formoſiſſima* ſpatha uniflora, corolla inæquali, petalis tribus, ſtaminibus piſtilloque declinatis, *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 320.

LILIO-NARCISSUS jacobæus, flore ſanguineo nutante. *Dillen. Elth.* 195. *t.* 162. *f.* 196.

The Indian Daffodil with a red flower. *Park. Par.* 71. *f.* 3.

A native of South-America; according to LINNÆUS, firſt known in Europe in 1593, figured by PARKINSON in 1629, and placed by him among the Daffodils; ſtoves and greenhouſes were then unknown, no wonder therefore it did not thrive long.

"Is now become pretty common in the curious gardens in "England, and known by the name of Jacobæa Lily; the "roots ſend forth plenty of offsets, eſpecially when they are "kept in a moderate warmth in winter; for the roots of this "kind will live in a good greenhouſe, or may be preſerved "through the winter under a common hot-bed frame; but "then they will not flower ſo often, nor ſend out ſo many "offsets as when they are placed in a moderate ſtove in winter. "This ſort will produce its flowers two or three times in a "year, and is not regular to any ſeaſon; but from March to "the beginning of September, the flowers will be produced, "when the roots are in vigour.

"It is propagated by offsets, which may be taken off every "year; the beſt time to ſhift and part theſe roots is in Auguſt, "that they may take good root before winter; in doing of "this, there ſhould be care taken not to break off the fibres "from their roots. They ſhould be planted in pots of a "middling ſize, filled with light kitchen-garden earth; and, if "they are kept in a moderate degree of warmth, they will "produce their flowers in plenty, and the roots will make "great increaſe." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS. REFLEXED DAFFODIL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala ſex, æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* ſpatha ſub-biflora, floribus cernuis petalis reflexis, ſtaminibus tribus longioribus.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* ſpatha ſub-uniflora, nectario campanulato crenato dimidio petalis breviore, ſtaminibus ternis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS juncifolius, albo flore reflexo. *Cluſ. app. alt.* The yellow turning Junquilia, or Ruſh Daffodil. *Park. Parad.* 93. *fig.* 2. 3.

The preſent ſpecies of *Narciſſus* is conſidered by the Nurſerymen near London as the *triandrus* of LINNÆUS, which it no doubt is, though it does not accord in every particular with his deſcription: his *triandrus* is white, ours is a pale yellow, but colour is not in the leaſt to be depended on, for it is found to vary in this as in all the other ſpecies; his *triandrus* he deſcribes as having in general only three ſtamina, whence the name he has given it; ours, ſo far as we have obſerved, has conſtantly ſix, three of which reach no further than the mouth of the tube, a circumſtance ſo unuſual, that LINNÆUS might overlook it without any great impeachment of his diſcernment; he ſays, indeed, that it has ſometimes ſix: perhaps, the three lowermoſt ones may, in ſome inſtances, be elongated ſo as to equal the others; if he had obſerved the great inequality of their length, he would certainly have mentioned it.

This ſpecies is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of PARKINSON (who has very accurately deſcribed it, noticing even its three ſtamina) to which, however, it has been a ſtranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very ſcarce. Our figure was taken from a ſpecimen which flowered in Mr. LEE's Nurſery at Hammerſmith.

It grows with as much readineſs as any of the others of the genus, and flowers in March and April.

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SOLDANELLA ALPINA. ALPINE SOLDANELLA.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, lacero-multifida. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, apice multidentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLDANELLA *alpina.* *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 194.

SOLDANELLA alpina rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

Of this genus there is at preſent only one known ſpecies, the *alpina* here figured, which is a native of Germany, and, as its name imports, an alpine plant.

Its bloſſoms are bell-ſhaped, of a delicate blue colour, ſometimes white, and ſtrikingly fringed on the edge.

It flowers uſually in March, in the open ground; requires, as moſt alpine plants do, ſhade and moiſture in the ſummer, and the ſhelter of a frame, in lieu of its more natural covering ſnow, in the winter; hence it is found to ſucceed beſt in a northern aſpect: will thrive in an open border, but is more commonly kept in pots.

May be increaſed by parting its roots early in autumn.

LIBRARY OF THE LONDON BRANCH OF THE ...

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IRIS SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN IRIS.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiato. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſibirica* imberbis foliis linearibus, ſcapo ſubtrifloro tereti, germinibus trigonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 91.

IRIS pratenſis anguſtifolia, non fœtida altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

IRIS *bicolor. Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* ?

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves, *Park. Parad. p.* 185, *fig.* 2.

This ſpecies of Iris is a native of Germany and Siberia, and is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe uſually cultivated in our gardens by the ſuperior height of its ſtems, and the narrowneſs of its leaves; from which laſt character it is often, by miſtake, called *graminea*; but the true *graminea* is a very different plant.

The *Iris ſibirica* is a hardy perennial, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; but grows moſt luxuriantly in a moiſt one, and flowers in June.

Is propagated moſt readily, by parting its roots in autumn.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

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NARCISSUS MAJOR. GREAT DAFFODIL.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *major* foliis ſubtortuoſis, ſpatha uniflora, nectario campanulato patulo criſpo æquante petala.

NARCISSUS *major* totus luteus calyce prælongo. *Bauhin Pin.* 52.

NARCISSI ſylveſtris alia icon. *Dodon. Stirp. p.* 227.

The great yellow Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil. *Parkinſ. Parad. t.* 101. *fig.* 1.

The preſent ſpecies of Daffodil is the largeſt of the genus, and bears the moſt magnificent flowers; but, though it has long been known in this country, it is confined rather to the gardens of the curious.

It is a native of Spain, and flowers with us in April. As its roots produce plenty of offsets, it is readily propagated.

It approaches in its general appearance very near to the *Narciſſus Pſeudo-Narciſſus*, but differs in being a much taller plant, having its leaves more twiſted, as well as more glaucous, its flowers (but eſpecially its Nectary) much larger, and its petals more ſpreading; and theſe characters are not altered by culture.

It anſwers to the *bicolor* of LINNÆUS in every reſpect but colour, and we ſhould have adopted that name, had not the flowers with us been always of a fine deep yellow; we have therefore taken BAUHIN's name as the moſt expreſſive.

It varies with double flowers.

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Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth March

GENTIANA ACAULIS. LARGE-FLOWERED GENTIAN, or GENTIANELLA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla monopetala. *Capſula* bivalvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2-longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *acaulis* corolla quinquefida campanulata caulem excedente. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 267.

GENTIANA alpina latifolia magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 187.

Small Gentian of the Spring. *Park. Par. p.* 352. *t.* 351. *f.* 3.

Plants growing in mountainous ſituations, where they are conſtantly expoſed to ſtrong-blowing winds, are always dwarfiſh; in ſuch ſituations, the preſent plant has no ſtalk, whence its name *acaulis*, but cultivated in gardens it acquires one.

Moſt of the plants of this family are beautiful, and, cultivated in gardens, in brilliancy of colour none exceed the preſent ſpecies.

As moſt Alpine plants do, this loves a pure air, an elevated ſituation, and a loamy ſoil, moderately moiſt; it is however ſomewhat capricious, thriving without the leaſt care in ſome gardens, and not ſucceeding in others; at any rate it will not proſper very near London.

It flowers uſually in May, and ſometimes in the autumn.

Is propagated by parting its roots at the cloſe of ſummer; but MILLER ſays, the ſtrongeſt and beſt plants are produced from ſeed.

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CINERARIA LANATA. WOOLLY CINERARIA.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Calyx* ſimplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *lanata* caule ſuffruticoſo, foliis ſubquinquelobis, ſubtus tomentoſis; foliolis ad pedunculos lanatis.

In the beauty of its bloſſoms, this ſpecies of *Cineraria*, lately introduced from Africa, by far eclipſes all the others cultivated in our gardens; its petals exteriorly are of a moſt vivid purple, interiorly white; this change of colour adds much to the brilliancy of the flower.

What renders this plant a more valuable acquiſition to the greenhouſe, is its hardineſs, its readineſs to flower, and the facility with which it may be propagated.

It flowers early in the ſpring, and, by proper management, may be made to flower the whole year through; it is ſometimes kept in the ſtove, and may be made to flower earlier by that means; but it ſucceeds better in a common greenhouſe, with no more heat than is juſt neceſſary to keep out the froſt, indeed it may be preſerved in a common hot-bed frame through the winter, unleſs the weather prove very ſevere.

Certain plants are particularly liable to be infeſted with *Aphides*, or, in the vulgar phraſe, to become louſy, this is one; the only way to have handſome, healthy, ſtrong-flowering plants, is to procure a conſtant ſucceſſion by cuttings, for there is no plant ſtrikes more readily; theſe ſhould be placed in a pot, and plunged into a bed of tan.

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ANEMONE SYLVESTRIS. SNOWDROP ANEMONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. *Petala* 6—9. *Semina* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *ſylveſtris* pedunculo nudo, ſeminibus ſubrotundis, hirſutis, muticis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 510.

ANEMONE ſylveſtris alba major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 176.

The white wild broad-leafed Wind-Flower. *Park. Par.* 202.

PARKINSON very accurately notices the ſtriking characters of this ſpecies of Anemone, which are its creeping roots, its large white flowers ſtanding on the tops of the flower-ſtalks, which ſometimes grow two together, but moſt commonly ſingly; the leaves on the ſtalk, he obſerves, are more finely divided than thoſe of the root, and its ſeeds are woolly.

MILLER deſcribes it as having little beauty, and therefore but ſeldom planted in gardens; it is true, it does not recommend itſelf by the gaudineſs of its colours, but there is in the flowers, eſpecially before they expand, a ſimple elegance, ſomewhat like that of the Snowdrop, and which affords a pleaſing contraſt to the more ſhewy flowers of the garden.

It flowers in May, and ripens its ſeeds in June.

It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, is propagated by offsets from the root, which it puts out moſt plentifully, ſo as indeed ſometimes to be troubleſome. Is a native of Germany.

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GERANIUM STRIATUM. STRIPED GERANIUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogynia. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis biflоris, foliis quinquelobis; lobis medio dilatatis, petalis bilobis: venoſo-reticulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 616.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis biflоris, foliis caulinis trilobis, obtuſe crenatis. *Miller's Dict.*

GERANIUM Romanum verſicolor ſive ſtriatum.

The variable ſtriped Craneſbill. *Park. Parad. p.* 229.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by having white petals, finely reticulated with red veins, and the corners of the diviſions of the leaves marked with a ſpot of a purpliſh brown colour, which PARKINSON has long ſince noticed.

Is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be a native of Italy, is a very hardy plant, flowers in May and June, and may be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by ſeed; prefers a loamy ſoil and ſhady ſituation.

BOTANY BRANCH

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GERANIUM LANCEOLATUM. SPEAR-LEAVED GERANIUM.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *glaucum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glaucis, caule erecto ſuffruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 614. *Suppl. Pl. p.* 306.

This elegant and very ſingular ſpecies of *Geranium* appears to have been firſt cultivated in this country; its introduction was attended with circumſtances rather unuſual. Mr. LEE, Nurſeryman of the Vineyard, Hammerſmith, in looking over ſome dried ſpecimens in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, which he had recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, was ſtruck with the ſingular appearance of this Geranium, no ſpecies having before been ſeen in this country with ſpear-ſhaped leaves; on examining the ſpecimens attentively, he perceived a few ripe ſeeds in one of them, thoſe he ſolicited, and obtained; and to his ſucceſs in making them vegetate, we are indebted for the preſent ſpecies.

The ſhape of the leaf readily ſuggeſted the name of *lanceolatum*, an epithet by which it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in this country, and which, from its extreme fitneſs, we have continued, notwithſtanding young Profeſſor LINNÆUS has given it that of *glaucum*, though, at the ſame time, his illuſtrious father had diſtinguiſhed another ſpecies by the ſynonymous term of *glaucophyllum*.

This ſpecies rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, and is therefore to be raiſed from cuttings, which however are not very free to ſtrike.

It has been uſual to keep it in the ſtove, but we have found by experience that it ſucceeds much better in a common greenhouſe, in which it will flower during the whole of the Summer. Small young plants of this, as well as moſt other Geraniums, make the beſt appearance, and are therefore to be frequently obtained by cuttings.

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PAPAVER ORIENTALE. EASTERN POPPY.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capſula*, 1-locuraris ſub ſtigmate perſiſtente poris dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PAPAVER *orientale* capſulis glabris, caulibus unifloris ſcabris folioſis pinnatis ſerratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 490.

PAPAVER orientale hirſutiſſimum, magno flore. *Tournef. cor.* 17. *itin.* 3. *p.* 127. *t.* 127.

Moſt of the plants of this tribe are diſtinguiſhed by the ſplendour of their colours, moſt of them alſo are annuals, in gaity of colour none exceed the preſent ſpecies; but it differs in the latter character, in having not only a perennial root, but one of the creeping kind, whereby it increaſes very much, and by which it is moſt readily propagated.

Though a native of the Eaſt, as its name imports, it bears the ſeverity of our climate without injury, flowers in May. and as its bloſſoms are extremely ſhewy, it gives great brilliancy to the flower-garden or plantation; prefers a dry ſoil.

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IRIS SPURIA. SPURIOUS IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Conf. Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſpuria* imberbis foliis linearibus, ſcapo ſubtrifloro tereti, germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 91. *Jacq. Fl. auſtr. tab.* 4.

IRIS pratenſis anguſtifolia, folio fœtido. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 184.

Some plants afford ſo little diverſity of character, that an expreſſive name can ſcarcely be aſſigned them; ſuch is the preſent plant, or LINNÆUS would not have given it the inexpreſſive name of *ſpuria*, nor we have adopted it.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by the narrowneſs of its leaves, which emit a diſagreeable ſmell when bruiſed, by the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine rich purple inclining to blue, and by its hexangular germen.

It is a native of Germany, where, as Profeſſor JACQUIN informs us, it grows in wet meadows; is a hardy perennial, thrives in our gardens in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, flowers in June, and is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLORUM. TWO-COLOURED FIG-MARIGOLD.

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Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa, infera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *bicolorum* foliis ſubulatis punctatis lævibus diſtinctis, caule fruteſcente, corollis bicoloribus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 470.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM tenuifolium fruticeſcens, flore croceo. *Dill. Elth.* 267. *t.* 202. *f.* 258.

Contrary to the *Meſembryanthemum dolabriforme*, lately figured in this work, this ſpecies expands its flowers in the day-time, and that only when the ſun ſhines powerfully on them; on ſuch occaſions, the bloſſoms on the top of the branches being very numerous, exhibit a moſt ſplendid appearance.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, flowers in July, and is moſt readily propagated by cuttings.

Like moſt of the Cape plants, it requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe during the winter.

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LATHYRUS ODORATUS. SWEET PEA, or VETCHLING.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, ſupra villoſus, ſuperne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ ſuperiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *odoratus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis ovato-oblongis, leguminibus hirſutis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS diſtoplatyphyllos hirſutus mollis, magno et peramæno flore odoro. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 219. *t.* 80.

There is ſcarcely a plant more generally cultivated than the *Sweet Pea*, and no wonder, ſince with the moſt delicate bloſſoms it unites an agreeable fragrance.

Several varieties of this plant are enumerated by authors, but general cultivation extends to two only, the one with bloſſoms perfectly white, the other white and roſe-coloured, commonly called the *Painted Lady Pea.*

The Sweet Pea is deſcribed as a native of Sicily, the Painted Lady Variety as an inhabitant of Ceylon; they have both been introduced ſince the time of PARKINSON and EVELYN.

It is an annual, and not a very tender one; ſeedling plants ſown in Autumn frequently ſurviving our Winters.

As it is deſirable to have this plant in flower for as great a length of time as poſſible, to have them early, we muſt ſow them in the Autumn, either in pots or in the open border; if ſown in pots, they can the more readily be ſecured from any ſevere weather, by placing them in a hot-bed frame, a common practice with gardeners who raiſe them for the London markets, in which they are in great requeſt: others again ſhould be ſown early in the Spring, and the ſowings repeated every month; they grow readily in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, and by this means may be had to flower moſt of the year through.

If ſown in pots, care muſt be taken to water them frequently.

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IRIS OCHROLEUCA. TALL IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiato. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ochroleuca* imberbis foliis enſiformibus, ſcapo ſubtereti germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 90.

Of the ſeveral ſpecies of Iris cultivated in our gardens, this excels in point of height; we have taken our Engliſh name therefore from this character, and not from the term *ochroleuca*, which, if tranſlated, would be too expreſſive of the colour of the bloſſoms of the *Iris Pſeudacorus*, with which the *ochroleuca* has ſome affinity in point of ſize as well as colour.

Notwithſtanding Mr. MILLER's deſcription of his *orientalis* accords very badly with that of LINNÆUS's *ochroleuca*, they have been generally conſidered in this country as one and the ſame plant, diſtinguiſhed by the name of POCOCKE's Iris, Dr. POCOCKE being the perſon who, according to MILLER, in his time firſt introduced it from *Carniola* (by inadvertence ſpelt *Carolina*, in the 6th 4to. edition of the Dictionary). There are grounds, however, for ſuſpecting ſome error in the habitat of this plant, for had it grown ſpontaneouſly in Carniola, it is not probable that SCOPOLI would have omitted it in his *Flora Carniolica*.

Leaving its place of growth to be more accurately aſcertained hereafter, we ſhall obſerve, that it appears perfectly naturalized to this country, growing luxuriantly in a moiſt rich ſoil, and increaſing, like moſt of the genus, very faſt by its roots. It flowers later than moſt of the others.

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Published by W.G Garden Lambeth Marsh.

CENTAUREA GLASTIFOLIA. WOAD-LEAVED CENTAUREA.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum fetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *glaſtifolia* calycibus ſcarioſis, foliis indiviſis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 787. *Gmelin Sib.* 2. *p.* 83.

CENTAURIUM major orientale erectum, glaſti folio, flore luteo. *Comm. rar.* 39. *t.* 39.

Aſſumes the name of *glaſtifolia* from the ſimilitude which the leaves bear to thoſe of the *Iſatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, *Glaſtum* of the old Botaniſts.

In this plant we have an excellent example of the *Folium decurrens* and *Calyx ſcarioſus* of LINNÆUS, the leaves alſo exhibit a curious phenomenon, having veins prominent on both their ſides; the ſcales of the calyx are moreover diſtinguiſhed by a beautiful ſilvery appearance, which it is difficult to repreſent in colours.

It is a native of the Eaſt, as well as of Siberia; flowers with us in July, in the open border, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, which are of the creeping kind: requires no particular treatment.

MILLER, in the laſt 4to. edition of his Dictionary, enumerates a *Cent. glaſtifolia*; but his deſcription in detail, by no means accords with the plant.

FRAGARIA MONOPHYLLA. ONE-LEAVED STRAWBERRY, or STRAWBERRY of VERSAILLES.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Receptaculum* ovatum ſeminum, baccatum, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRAGARIA *monophylla* foliis ſimplicibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 476.
Le Fraiſier de Verſailles. *Ducheſne Hiſt. Nat. des Fraiſ. p.* 124.

The firſt mention made of this Strawberry, we find in DUCHESNE's *Hiſtoire Naturelle des Fraiſiers*, where we have its complete hiſtory, and from which we learn, that it was originally raiſed by him at Verſailles, in the year 1761, from ſeeds of the Wood Strawberry.

From France this plant has been conveyed to moſt parts of Europe; how it has happened we know not, but it is certainly very little known in this country: in the 14th edit. of the *Syſt. Veg.* of LINNÆUS, it appears as a ſpecies under the name of *monophylla*, originally impoſed on it by DUCHESNE; LINNÆUS, however, has his doubts as to its being a ſpecies diſtinct from the *veſca*, and, in our humble opinion, not without reaſon; for it can certainly be regarded as a very ſingular variety only; its origin indeed is a proof of this; in addition to which we may obſerve, that plants raiſed from the runners will ſometimes, though very rarely indeed, have three leaves inſtead of one: and it is obſerved by the very intelligent author of the *Hiſt. Nat.* above mentioned, that ſeedling plants ſometimes produced leaves with three diviſions, like thoſe of the Wood Strawberry. Beſides the remarkable difference in the number of the leaves in this plant, the leaves themſelves are obſerved to be much ſmaller in the winter ſeaſon, and their ribs leſs branched; the runners alſo are ſlenderer and more productive, and the fruit in general more oblong or pyramidal. As an object of curioſity, this plant is deſerving a place in every garden of any extent; nor is its ſingularity its only recommendation, its fruit being equal to that of the fineſt Wood Strawberry, with which it agrees in the time of its flowering, fruiting, and mode of treatment.

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HEMEROCALLIS FULVA. TAWNY DAY-LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: tubo cylindrico. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *fulva* foliis lineari-ſubulatis carinatis, corollis fulvis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 339.

LILIUM rubrum aſphodeli radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 80.

The gold red Day-Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 148. *t.* 149. *f.* 5.

According to LINNÆUS, this ſpecies is a native of China.

It has long been inured to our climate, and few plants thrive better in any ſoil or ſituation, but a moiſt ſoil ſuits it beſt; its leaves on their firſt emerging from the ground, and for a conſiderable time afterwards, are of the moſt delicate green imaginable; the appearance which the plant aſſumes at this period of its growth is, indeed, ſo pleaſing, that it may be ſaid to conſtitute one half of its beauty; its bloſſoms, which appear in July and Auguſt, are twice the ſize of thoſe of the *flava*, of a tawny orange colour, without gloſs or ſmell, the Petals waved on the edge, the flowers are rarely or never ſucceeded by ripe Capſules as in the *flava*, which is a circumſtance that has been noticed by PARKINSON; when theſe ſeveral characters, in which the *fulva* differs ſo eſſentially from the *flava*, are attentively conſidered, we ſhall wonder that LINNÆUS could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other.

The *Hemerocallis fulva*, from its ſize, and from the great multiplication of its roots, is beſt adapted to large gardens and plantations.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED CLEMATIS, or VIRGINS-BOWER.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 4. rarius 5.—vel 6. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *integrifolia* foliis ſimplicibus ovato-lanceolatis, floribus cernuis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 512.

CLEMATITIS cœrulea erecta. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATIS cœrulea Pannonica. The Hungarian Climer. *Park. Parad. p.* 393.

The *Clematis integrifolia* is not an uncommon plant in the nurſeries about London, and is deſerving a place in gardens, if not for the beauty of its flowers, at leaſt for their ſingularity.

It is a native of Germany, flowers in July, and is one of thoſe hardy perennials which ſuit moſt people, requiring little more than an introduction.

Is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

PASSIFLORA ALATA. WINGED PASSION-FLOWER.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *alata* foliis indiviſis cordatis integerrimis, petiolis quadriglanduloſis, caule membranaceo tetragono.

This ſpecies of Paſſion-flower is one of thoſe which have been introduced into the Engliſh gardens ſince the time of MILLER; if it does not equal the *cærulea* in elegance, it excels it in magnificence, in brilliancy of colour, and in fragrance, the bloſſoms being highly odoriferous: as yet, it is by no means ſo general in this country, as its extraordinary beauty merits; we have ſeen it flower this year, both Summer and Autumn, in great perfection in the ſtove of our very worthy friend JAMES VERE, Eſq. Kenſington-Gore; at the Phyſic-Garden, Chelſea; and at Mr. MALCOLM's, Kennington; at Chelſea, in particular, it afforded the richeſt aſſemblage of foliage and flowers we ever ſaw.

It appears to the greateſt advantage, when trained up an upright pole, nearly to the height of the back of the ſtove, and then ſuffered to run along horizontally.

By ſome it has been conſidered as a variety only of the *Paſſiflora quadrangularis*, others, with whom we agree in opinion, have no doubt of its being a very diſtinct ſpecies; it differs from the *quadrangularis*, in having leaves more perfectly heart-ſhaped, and leſs veiny: in having four glands on the foot-ſtalks of the leaves, inſtead of ſix; and in not producing fruit with us, which the *quadrangularis* has been known frequently to do.

The Nurſerymen report, that this ſpecies was firſt raiſed in this country, by a gentleman in Hertfordſhire, from Weſt-India ſeeds.

The uſual mode of propagating it here, is by cuttings.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PINNATIFIDUM. JAGGED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa infera polyſperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pinnatifidum* foliis pinnatifidus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 470. *Suppl. p.* 260.

This ſpecies of *Meſembryanthemum*, ſo different in the ſhape of its foliage from all the others hitherto introduced into this country, is firſt deſcribed in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS, from which we learn that it grew in the Upſal Garden, into which it was moſt probably introduced by profeſſor THUNBERG, as on his authority it is mentioned as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. ZIER, Apothecary, of Caſtle-Street, was ſo obliging as to preſent me this ſummer with the ſeeds of this curious plant, I ſowed them in a pot of earth, plunged in a tan pit, whoſe heat was nearly exhauſted; they quickly vegetated, and though the ſummer was far advanced, they proceeded rapidly into flower, and bid fair to produce ripe ſeeds, as the Capſules have long ſince been formed.

The whole plant is ſprinkled over with glittering particles like the ice-plant, to which it bears ſome affinity in its duration, being an annual and requiring the ſame treatment.

The bloſſoms are ſmall and yellow, and if the weather be fine, open about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the ſtalks are of a bright red colour, and the foliage yellowiſh green.

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SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM. COBWEB HOUSELEEK.

****

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capſ.* 12. polyſpermæ.

Specific Character.

SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoideum* foliis pilis intertextis, propaginibus globoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 456.

SEDUM montanum tomentoſum. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

By the old Botaniſts, this plant was conſidered as a *Sedum*; and to this day it is generally known in the gardens by the name of the *Cobweb Sedum*, though its habit or general appearance, independent of its fructification, loudly proclaims it a *Houſeleek*.

In this ſpecies the tops of the leaves are woolly; as they expand they carry this woolly ſubſtance with them, which being thus extended, aſſumes the appearance of a cobweb, whence the name of the plant.

Like moſt of the Houſeleeks, it is beſt kept in a pot, or it will grow well, and appear to great advantage, on a wall or piece of rock-work; the more it is expoſed to the ſun, the more colour will enliven its ſtalks and foliage, and the more brilliant will be its flowers; the latter make their appearance in July.

It is propagated by offsets, which it ſends forth in abundance.

It is no uncommon practice to treat this beautiful ſpecies of Houſeleek, as a native of a warm climate; under ſuch an idea, we have ſeen it nurſed up in ſtoves, while the plant ſpontaneouſly braves the cold of the Switzerland Alps.

ROSA MUSCOSA. MOSS ROSE.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *muſcoſa* caule petioliſque aculeatis, pedunculis calycibuſque piloſiſſimis. *Miller's Dict.*

If there be any one genus of plants more univerſally admired than others, it is that of the Roſe;—where is the Poet that has not celebrated it? where the Painter that has not made it an object of his imitative art?

In the opinion of MILLER, the Moſs Roſe, or Moſs Province, as it is frequently called, is a perfectly diſtinct ſpecies; LINNÆUS conſiders it as a variety only of the *centifolia*: as it is found in our Nurſeries in a double ſtate only, and as we are ignorant of what country it is the produce, the deciſion of this matter muſt be left to future obſervation and inquiry.

Though it may not increaſe ſo faſt by ſuckers, nor be increaſed ſo readily by layers, as the *centifolia*, there is no difficulty in propagating it either way: the latter mode is uſually adopted.

ROSA MUSCOSA. MOSS ROSE.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BARBATUM. BEARDED FIG-MARIGOLD.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa, infera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum*, foliis ſubovatis papuloſis diſtinctis, apice barbatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 469.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM radiatum, ramulis, prolixis recumbentibus. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 245. *t.* 190. *f.* 234.

The leaves of this ſpecies have ſmall hairs, iſſuing like rays from their points, whence the name of *barbatum*; there are two others figured by DILLENIUS, whoſe leaves have a great ſimilarity of ſtructure, and which are conſidered by LINNÆUS as varieties of this ſpecies; our plant is the *Stellatum* of MILLER'S *Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Like moſt of this tribe it inhabits the Cape, flowers in July, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

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STATICE SINUATA. PURPLE-CUP'T STATICE, or THRIFT.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, ſcarioſus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1. ſuperum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *ſinuata* caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus alternatim pinnato-ſinuatis: caulinis ternis triquetris ſubulatis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 301.
LIMONIUM peregrinum follis aſplenii. *Bauh. Pin.* 192.
LIMONIUM Rauwolfii. Marſh Bugloſſe. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 250.

That this ſingular ſpecies of *Statice* was long ſince an inhabitant of our gardens, appears from PARKINSON, who in his *Garden of Pleaſant Flowers*, gives an accurate deſcription of it, accompanied with an expreſſive figure; ſince his time it appears to have been confined to few gardens; the nurſerymen have lately conſidered it as a newly-introduced ſpecies, and ſold it accordingly.

It is one of thoſe few plants whoſe calyx is of a more beautiful colour than the corolla (and which it does not loſe in drying); it therefore affords an excellent example of the *calyx coloratus*, as alſo of *ſcarioſus*, it being ſonorous to the touch.

Being a native of Sicily, Paleſtine, and Africa, it is of courſe liable to be killed with us in ſevere ſeaſons, the common practice is therefore to treat it as a greenhouſe plant, and indeed it appears to the greateſt advantage in a pot; it is much diſpoſed to throw up new flowering ſtems; hence, by having ſeveral pots of it, ſome plants will be in bloſſom throughout the ſummer; the dried flowers are a pretty ornament for the mantle-piece in winter.

Though a kind of biennial, it is often increaſed by parting its roots, but more advantageouſly by ſeed; the latter, however, are but ſparingly produced with us, probably for the want, as PARKINSON expreſſes it, "of ſufficient heate of the Sunne."

Publish'd as the Act directs June 1st 1789 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS. LIVID or PURPLE HELLEBORE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullus. *Petala* 5, ſive plura. *Nectaria* bilabiata, tubulata. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ, erectiuſculæ.

Specific Character.

HELLEBORUS *lividus* caule multifloro folioſo, foliis ternatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ined.* 2. *p.* 272.

It is not a little extraordinary that this plant, which has for many years been cultivated in this country, ſhould have eſcaped the notice of LINNÆUS; it is equally wonderful that we ſhould at this moment be ſtrangers to its place of growth.

Having three leaves growing together, it has been conſidered by many as the *trifoliatus* of LINNÆUS, but his *trifoliatus* is a very different plant, a native of Canada, producing ſmall yellow flowers.

It has been uſual to treat this ſpecies as a greenhouſe plant, or at leaſt to ſhelter it under a frame in the winter; probably it is more hardy than we imagine.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and by ſeeds, though few of the latter in general ripen, nor do the roots make much increaſe—to theſe cauſes we muſt doubtleſs attribute its preſent comparative ſcarcity.

It flowers as early as February; on which account, as well as that of its ſingularity, it is a very deſirable plant in collections.

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